ACADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead.

AMBERG THEATRE-8.15-Vice-Admiral. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7:30 to 10 p. m.-Millet's "Angelus." BIJOU TREATRE-8-A Brass Monkey. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Faust up to Date CASINO-S-Erminie.
DALY'S THEATRE-S-As You Like It. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus-FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Architectural League Annual Exhibition.

JOHNSTON'S ART GALLERY-P a. m. to 6 p LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Charity Ball. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-Little Lord Fannth roy-8:30-A Man of the World and Aunt Jack.

METBOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Symphony Society

public rehearsal.—8—The Barber of Bagdad. NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—Kajanka. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-Richard III.
PROCTOR'S 23D.ST. THEATRE-S:15-Shenandeah. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Seven Ages. STAR THEATRE-S-La Tosca, STEINWAY HALL-3-Piano recital UNION SQUARE THEATRE-5:15-County Fair. WORTH'S PALACE MUSEUM-Living Curiosities. OTH AVENUE TREATRE-8-Twelfth Night. 14TH STREET THEATHE S. The New Fantasma, 1TH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST. Gettysburg.

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Oldest reliable specialist: diseases of the skin and nervous system, centro-utinary organs, impotence and sterility. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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No. 950 Broadway, between 224 and 231 sts., till 8 p. m.
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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1890. TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Italian steamer Persia is ashore on the island of Corsica; the safety of only six out of 139 passengers on board is assured. == The mortality due to influenza continues abnormally high in Paris; in Madrid Julian Gayarre, the tenor, died from the disease. Hundreds of people were burt by the fall of a building at a bull fight in Mexico. = Lieutenant Rust brought news to Aden tending to confirm the alleged death of Dr. Peters in Africa. === A theatre was burned in Zurich; the audience escaped without accident.

Domestic.-J. Q. A. Brackett was inaugurated Boker, poet, died in Philadelphia, --- The wool men had a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. === T. C. Power was elected United States Senator from Montana, All the Democratic millionaire candidates for the Senate in Ohio seemed confident each of his own nomination. = Governor Hill, by a piece of deception, tries to secure enough proxies to elect ex-State Treasurer Fitzgerald president of the State Agricultural Society. - Speaker Husted is in Albany, looking over the field of work of the coming session of the Legislature. - Judge Barnard rendered a decision construing the will

of John Guy Vassar. City and Suburban.-The great New Year's ball at the Metropolitan Opera House was successfully held; the police did not interfere with the selling of wine. = Another American vessel was seized by the Colombian ganboat La Popa. === The hearing of the charges against the Dock Commissioners was continued. === The station of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in Pearlst. was destroyed by fire. = A woman, while delirious from the influenza, committed suicide. The Lenox Lyceum was formally opened A large company of deputy sheriffs and policemen ejected three families at South Beach, S. I. Stocks advanced until rates for money

were disturbed, when the improvement was lost The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Much colder and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 53; average, 581-4.

Governor Brackett's recommendations on the subject of biennial elections will attract attention outside of Massachusetts as well as in that State. The question has been discussed there a good deal recently, with especial reference to biennial sessions of the Legislature. But while the new Governor favors electing State officers and members of the Legislature in alternate years, he is opposed to biennial sessions of the lawmaking body of the State. two questions, he declares, are entirely dis tinct. They are not so generally regarded, however, and will doubtless be discussed together at the State House this winter.

Among the important matters for the Legislature to handle General Husted names ballot reform, high license and rapid transit for New-York City. It will be good news for New-Yorkers that a Rapid-Transit bill is to be introduced on the first day of the session, for the work of providing such rapid transit as we need cannot be taken in hand a day too soon. especially if anything is to be accomplished by the summer of 1892. No details of the bill are given, but it is the intention to provide for a commission which shall be free from political control, and which shall deal with the subject in a thorough and comprehensive man-

The International Marine Conference adjourned rather unexpectedly on Tuesday. The surprise at its early breaking-up was the greatecause of the recent action of Congress extending for two months the time for holding its sessions on the ground that the work could not be completed before January 1. On the whole, the result of the Conference is disappointing, but according to Sir George Nares, resenting Great Britain, no radical changes

that comparatively little was accomplished.

sounds a note of warning to the members of the State Agricultural Society which will certainly not go unheeded. It appears that Governor Hill, for purposes of his own, has been trying to get control of the society and to have Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, the retiring State Treasurer, elected as its president. To accomplish this purpose he has adopted a device hardly above the level of the confidence-man's game. If any members of the society have sent their proxies to J. O. Woodward under the impression that they were sending them to J. S. Woodward, the society's secretary, there is time enough to repair the mistake.

What such an authority as "The Medical Record" says in regard to the prevailing influenza will be read with universal interest. Its article is reprinted in this morning's TRIB-UNE. "The Record" is of the opinion that our epidemic corresponds in its general character with the foreign type of the disease, but says that it is by no means dangerous, and that the reports of its fatality have been greatly exaggerated, while the serious complications in connection with the malady are really few. Important suggestions are made in reference to treatment, and this excellent advice is given as to prevention: "There is no better protection against an attack than the maintenance of good health by the avoidance of over-fatigue, of undue exposure and of insufficient food and sleep." With such precautions, moreover, it is evident that, if one does not escape altogether, he will increase his chances of a light attack.

THE THIRD AVENUE CABLE CONTEST. The Corporation Counsel has officially advised the Commissioner of Public Works that he considers the law passed by the last Legislature relative to cables on street railroads unconstitutional, and that the application of the Third Avenue Company for permission to change its motive power ought therefore to be refused. Of course, it is well understood that this is not simply the opinion of Mr. Clark. The city authorities have from the first taken the ground that their consent to the use of cables could not be legally dispensed with. Mr. Beekman upheld this view before Governor Hill last spring, when the Governor was the policy of the City Fathers was not changed suffrage, he is a stumbling-block in the path The situation is not altered by the Corporation Counsel's opinion, except in this particular, that it had been thought that negotiations lately begun between the Third Avenue Company and the authorities might result in an amicable adjustment of their long contest. Apparently these negotiations have failed, but this does not end the matter. The company will now continue the contest before the courts on the question of constitutionality. That is the only bar to its proceeding immediately to put down

cables on its main line, the conditions which

the disputed law imposes having all been satis-

This latest phase of the case is interesting. since it seems to indicate that the Mayor and his advisers are discriminating sharply between the Broadway and the Third Avenue companies. It will be remembered that when the former company had determined to change its motive power from horses to cables, if by any means it could obtain authority to do so, its president, the astute and versatile Colonel Lamont, being considerably wiser than most children of light, began operations on a conciliatory and pacific basis, instead of resorting to legal and other weapons of defiance. In behalf of the company he approached the Mayor with friendly arguments and concessions, with all possible deference to the local authorities, and with a delicate regard for the susceptibilities which the Third Avenue people had ruffled. Come and let us reason together, said the Colonel. They came and reasoned to excellent purpose, for all opposition to the Broadway scheme was hushed forthwith. As we said at the time, there was no objection to this method of dealing with a delicate problem. The city secured a guarantee of larger returns in money and the people a promise of greater advantages in service than might have been obtained otherwise, and the company got rid of a formidable obstacle.

This amicable and satisfactory understanding led to the expectation that the Third Avenue Company would adopt similar tactics, and in due time the announcement was made that it had done so. It was naturally supposed that Colonel Lamont's policy, applied in behalf of a rival corporation, would accomplish similar results, that the city would accept substantial benefit and in turn withdraw its opposition. But the truce has apparently ended, leaving the quarrel just as far from a settlement as ever: and not until the Court of Appeals has been heard from shall we know what the future of Third-ave, is to be. It may be that the Corporation Counsel's opinion means that the authorities desire to put a little additional pressure on the company for the purpose of squeezing out a few more concessions, but if it means that, in their opinion, cables would be a good thing on Broadway and a bad thing on Thirdave., the public would doubtless like to know what arguments there are to support this conclusion. If it means that our city magnates merely choose to oblige one corporation and disoblige another, a frank confession of that fact would be still more interesting.

Our staff correspondent sends us from Para, he chief city of the Northern Brazilian Provinces, a letter which dissipates the rumors that have been so industriously circulated in European capitals concerning alleged disorders in

BRAZIUS NORTHERN PROVINCES.

the Amazon country. For at least thirty days after the 15th of November we were learning by way of Lisbon that these Northern Provnces were hostile to the republican movement, and that they would certainly throw off the authority of the Provisional Government at Rio. At intervals there came suggestions of actual violence, and the expectation was created that a difficult problem would present itself to Senhor Fonseca growing out of the number and influence of Dom Pedro's partisans

in the North.

It turns out that there is not, and has not been at any time, a particle of truth in any of these representations. On the contrary, our correspondent's narrative shows that Para and Republicans; that they took charge of the provincial government as easily and simply as this matter is to remember that the Hills and a new Mayor of New-York succeeds an old the Abbetts of to-day are thinking rather of one; that they are numerically the vast majority of the population, and that the feeling in the northern country is thoroughly calm and healthy. Our correspondent's letter gives new force to Minister Barbosa's charge that false news is being circulated by the coterie of monarchical Brazilians abroad to discredit the

generally by the delegates, it is not surprising from Para to the Southern Provinces, where they are now getting up fanciful insurrections from day to day, apparently as an invitation THE TRIBUNE'S Albany correspondent to Prince Bismarck to do or say something which will have a disturbing effect in Rio.

This sort of thing is disgraceful, and can only react upon the cause sought to be served by it. Our correspondent is now in the Brazilian capital, and letters will soon be arriving which will present the precise condition of sentiment and affairs in the new Republic. Mr. Ford is as sagacious in observation as he is clear and clever in narration, and when he has completed his work, our readers will be in possession of the true light in which to read such cablegrams as come from Europe on the faith of "cipher dispatches received by a prominent commercial house." Nothing has occurred to justify the taking of any but a most encouraging view of the Brazilian situation, and of the purposes of the Republican leaders.

GOVERNOR HILL'S OPPORTUNITY.

David B. Hill is nothing if not ambitious. Politics is his passion, and the Presidency ultimate aim. It was the buzzing of the Presidential bee in his bonnet which lately led him to abase "The Albany Argus" and exalt "The Albany Times." It is certain that he will shape his course this winter largely with a view to his own advancement. In fact, since he took possession of his office he has never been a Governor governing in the interests of the people, but always a Governor governing for the purpose of making capital for the Democracy and Hill-especially Hill. There is warrant, therefore, for predicting that throughout the legislative session of 1890 his appointments, his messages, his approval of bills, his vetoes, in short, his general policy, will attest his partisanship rather than his public spirit: his devotion to his personal boom rather than his fidelity to the common weal.

The Governor belongs to a school of politicians of whom it has well been said that they are bound to fail sooner or later, since they leave out of their calculations the operation of moral forces. Relying upon the rum power and the corruption fund which it annually places in his hand, Governor Hill evidently believes he can afford to disregard the reform sentiment of the State as it expresses itself in a demand for high license. more anxious to stand well with the bosses who make merchandise of elections than with the mass of the voters who desire to have all neces debating whether to sign or veto the bill, and sary safeguards thrown around the right of when his signature finally made the bill a law. of ballot reform. Is his course in these matters calculated to gain him the nomination of his party in 1892? The question is worthy of the Governor's serious consideration. Let him enter his closet, and when he has shut the door ask himself if the next Democratic National Convention is likely to choose as its standardbearer a leader who is distinctively known as whiskey's Governor and anti-ballot reform's Governor. The men who control that convention may not care a picayune for reform, and still they may be shrewd enough to follow the advice, "Assume a virtue if you have it not." They may not make a bid for the reform vote of the country, but there is a salient difference between doing that and absolutely repelling men who are carnest for reform.

It is in view of these considerations that w call Governor Hill's attention to the golden opportunity that lies just ahead of him. Why not turn over a new leaf this new year, Governor? Why not resolve to sign the excellent High-License and Ballot-Reform measures which the Legislature will transmit to you? Why not swear off from the writing of messages which suggest a stump speech rather than a State paper? Why not solemnly promise yourself that your appointees shall owe their places to ability to serve the public and not to ability to be useful to you? In short, why not pursue a course which will tend to convince whom it may concern that you are something more than a "peanut" politician?

THE YEAR'S WORK.

Shall not 1890 be made the year of ballot reform? The only thing necessary is that all the people who realize the necessity of that reform shall determine to do everything in their power to push it forward this year, to east aside partisan or personal influences that may at any time stand in the way, and to unite unreservedly with any who are working in good faith to the same end. The people who place ballot reform second, and something else first, whether it be Democracy, or Civil Service reform, or tariff reform, or temperance, are apt to be the very men who defeat purification of the ballot, or do more than anybody else to defeat it. If the farmer really means to get his hay in before it rains he has to stop work on various other fields and crops long enough to take care of that hay.

There are good reasons for making ballot reform the order of the day, and giving to that work the precedence over every other this year in the legislation of the various States. There is already a strongly aroused public sentiment to sustain such efforts. There are fresh evidences of the satisfactory working of measures adopted in Connecticut and Massachusetts. There is an intense feeling among adherents of labor organizations, and particularly among the Knights of Labor, that they will never b able to exercise their rightful influence until a truly secret ballot has rendered the suffrage of all wage-earners really free. To that conviction Mr. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, appeals with great earnestness in his New Year's address, urging citizens to organize ballot-reform clubs, and to exact pledges from legislative candidates, not only to vote for the reform, but to refuse to enter any political caucus that may attempt to bind them on that subject.

Evidently there is a strong feeling here which may be largely influential in other States besides Pennsylvania. Good citizens who realize the great need of ballot reform will not stop to waste force in controversy with the wage-carners about the relative extent or importance of existing abuses. It is enough that intimidation or coercion does sometimes deprive the employe of his freedom in voting. and that ought to be stopped, no matter whether the wrong is done in the interest of one party or the other. If the Knights of Labor will bring their influence to bear upon Governor Hill, of New-York, and Governor Abbett, of New-Jersey, possibly they may be able to overcome the hostility of those leaders to a reform which ought to go forward, even if it be true, as some Democrats assert, that balthe entire North is in the possession of the lot reform tends to injure the Democratic party.

The right position for every good citizen in their private ambitions than of the public welfare, or the advancement of the principles of either party. The Democratic party would not deserve much hard work if it were not likely to outlive these men and their personal ambitions. But if the party is ever to win the confidence of the majority in Northern States, and

private greed or ambition of a few leaders.

GENERAL MORGAN'S WAR RECORD. One of the Democratic Senators has written a letter announcing his purpose to vote against the confirmation of General Morgan as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. "The uncontradicted records of the War Office," says this Senator, with an appearance of frankness, "leave me no room to believe that he is a proper man to fill the important position to

which he has been nominated."

It is not easy to understand what the Senator means by "uncontradicted records." The records which impeach General Morgan's character as a soldier and an officer are contradicted in parallel columns, and that the parties be disby themselves. He was accused by a cabal of tinguished by some predetermined geometrical inferiors of "conduct unbecoming an officer symbol, as a square for the Democratic, a circle and a gentleman," but the specifications in for the Republican, a triangle for the Prohibisupport of the charge were trivial and the evidence was more trivial still. The courtmartial found him guilty and decreed his dismissal; but General Steedman, the commanding officer, reviewed the evidence, disapproved the verdict, set it aside and directed Colonel Morgan's honorable restoration to his command. If that isn't a contradiction of the impeaching record, what would be? Army officers by the score are now coming

Putnam, a member of the convicting courtmartial, declares that its verdict was "entirely General Thomas, who supported uniust." General Steedman's decision, has pronounced Mr. Morgan a "superb soldier in action," and Major-General Howard, under whom he served, declares that "he did eminent service during our most active work, and I have again and again commended him for energy and gallantry displayed in battle under the most trying circumstances. He was tried by a court-martial upon charges which, as I understood, were mainly technical, that is, regarding the time of 'mustering in' men and officers of his regiment. To muster back, though technically wrong, was not an uncommon thing. At any rate, General Morgan's commanding officer, General Steedman, acquitted him in his public review of the proceedings of the court of all blame. From my intimacy with General Morgan and my knowledge of him since, I do not believe that he was fairly dealt with by those

How much more contradiction does the Senator want?

who preferred the charges."

A QUEER CHRISTMAS EXPERIENCE.

We awaited with considerable interest the arrival of "The Mifflin Centre (Penn.) Blade" for December 28, being anxious to know how our editorial friend enjoyed his Christmas. paper did not arrive till yesterday, and we are sorry to learn from it that his holiday was not, apparently, as happy as it might have been, though, as usual, he appears to be cheerful. Since the brilliant success of his attempt to burn stove-wood with an ounce of blasting-powder in each stick, we have not looked to see him put down by trifles. Christmas eve the Editor of "The Blade" hung

up his stocking. He is not, he says, in the course of a leading article, in the habit of doing this, but the children, of whom he has several, wished him to suspend his stocking along with heirs, so to please them he complied, "careally tying up with a string a small hole which existed in the toe," When the last explosion had died away in the stove the family retired to bed. In some way the fact that the Editor of "The

Blade" purposed hanging up his stocking got

noised around the village of Mifflin Centreprobably from a neighbor who dropped in during the evening. On hearing of it a number of the people "concected a most diabolical plan," as "The Blade" article has it. "We were awakened early Christmas morning by the children," the account continues, "and repaired with all hands to where the stockings were hanging. The children soon extracted the toys and other things from theirs amid great hilarity, and our wife n her's gifts our's and found by the side of it, not, of course, in | progress in New-York. it, a large upholstered easy chair. It was from our wife, and after duly admiring it we gave our attention to the stocking itself, which we observed was stuffed almost to bursting. But what was our astonishment, not to say disgust, to find that the first thing we drew out was an unreceipted bill for \$16 from Mose Rosenstein, the Alleghany-ave, clothier, for a fine suit of clothes purchased from him over eighteen months ago. Our feelings can better be imagined than described. We threw the insulting piece of paper on the floor and again reached in our stocking. This time we were rewarded with a bill from McCrackle, the shoe man, for a pair of boots bought of him last spring. We expressed our opinion, in as forcible language as we could before the children, of the mercenary spirit thus shown on a glad holiday occasion, and made another excursion into the stocking, only to draw forth another detested bill, this time from Aaron Peters, of Schuylkill-st., for groceries furnished us at various times during the last five The amount was \$45 60. We were disgusted. We then emptied out the entire contents of the stocking and found it consisted wholly of bills from our heartless fellow-citizens for different articles bought from six months to fifteen years ago. We then saw through the whole thing. Some miscreant, learning that we proposed to hang up our stocking, had spread the report, and the enterprising tradesmen of our city had each called around after we retired, opened the window, near which the stocking hung, and inserted his bill. There were fifty-one in all, and after stacking them up we gave them to our little girl and told her to make paper dolls of them. We turned to our new chair with the thought that we at least had that to make our Christmas happy. As we pulled on our stocknot help contrasting the cold mercenariness of our so-called friends with the thoughtful kindness of our wife in thus providing us with what we had long wanted, easy chair. We felt something in the toe of the stocking, and, taking it off, reached in and drew it out. It was a bill for \$15 from Harkins & Co. for the chair. We sank back in a kind of stupor and did not rouse up till our wife announced breakfast."

Few, we presume, will withhold their sympathy from the Editor of "The Blade" on this Such an influx of bills would have been hard enough to bear at any time, but it was doubly so on an occasion when others were rejoicing. But he did not despair-and right here comes the lesson for the rest of us. "Going to our office," he writes, "we immediately set to work, and, with the aid of all our account books, the files and our memory in several vital places, we succeeded in getting up a bill against each man, slightly larger in nearly every case than the one presented against us. If we can collect the balance we estimate that we shall come out in the neighborhood of \$10 ahead. Look out for us, because we begin our collecting tour to-day. All honor to the Editor of "The Blade," and

may he yet put down his sordid enemies who took such a base advantage of him!

The death of Chancellor Pierson cannot fail to country with a sense of personal loss. He was a man of active sympathies, liberal tastes, extensive knowledge of affairs, delicate tact and great urin the rules and practice governing vessels at sea were to be looked for. In fact, he seems to think that substantial improvement in them is an impossibility. If his views were shared in the value of the constant of the university he is clearly just and true. More recently the necessary to the independence and well-being of wage-earners. No political party can afford unselfish. As Chancellor of the University he is clearly just and true are not be university he is clearly just and true are not beautiful. The working people, it must not beauty. During a considerable part of his long observance of sunday, the attendance at churches, and his services to the State were sagacious and in the way of reforms which are found necessary to the independence and well-being of wage-earners. No political party can afford

to sacrifice the interests of the millions to the endeared himself to his associates on the Board at the statue of Giordano Bruno in the market-place of Regents by unfailing kindness and courtesy, and enjoyed to the last their confidence and respect.

> The new year has begun with several costly fires, and the worst of it is that the weather is so mild that they were peculiarly superfluous.

A dispatch to The Tribune from Baltimore the other day conveyed some interesting information about the work for ballot reform in that State, together with a statement of the method proposed by the Ballot-Reform League for securing secreey in voting. This suggestion is worthy of special note in States where there are many illiterate voters. It is proposed that the various party tickets be printed on the official ballot tion, etc. Of course with such a system a man without any "book learning" would be able to mark his ballot according to his preference without assistance. As the dispatch referred to said, it "would minimize the boss and secure secrecy. The idea is an ingenious and practicable one, and there can be no legal objection to its adoption.

Another effort to adopt the sensible custom of selling vegetables by weight has been defeated by the Aldermen. Reforms come slowly enough forward in witness of General Morgan's brave in this world, especially when the average Newand useful services during the war. Colonel | York Alderman has it in his power to put a brake on the wheels of progress.

> If the law against the sale of wine at balls after o'clock in the morning is rigidly enforced, it will probably be the means of making an earlier hour for such festivities fashionable, and this would be a highly desirable reform. Moreover, it would be likely to prove a popular measure, so on as people became accustomed to it, especially with the men; for this is a hardworking community, and most of those who are active in social affairs have to make an early start in the morning, no matter how late they get to bed.

Knives and forks are evidently regarded in England as mere luxuries, for their use appears to be prohibited in the various parish and municipal almshouses, the paupers being expected to tear their meat to pieces with their fingers and teeth. A heated discussion took place about ten days ago at the meeting of the Board of Parish Guardians of the ancient cathedral city of Chester on the question as to whether the inmates of the local workhouse were to be allowed the use of knives and forks on Christmas Day. The issue seems to have been raised by the parish clerk, who declared that the sight of the paupers eating their dinner like brute beasts had disgusted him beyond measure-and it takes a good deal to turn the stomach of a parish clerk. Eventually, after much controversy, it was decided by a vote of 13 to 10 to hire knives and forks for Christmas Day only. After that the unfortunate paupers were to return to the use of their fingers, which, as one of the parish guardians, the Rev. Dr. Rawson, sapiently remarked, were "made before forks or knives." Meanwhile much excitement has been caused among the parochial authorities throughout the kingdom by the ridiculous consideration displayed by the Chester guardians for the supersensitiveness of the parish clerk. Fears are expressed that the use of the knife and fork on Christmas Day will have the effect of "puffing up" the paupers, and that "Chester is going ahead too fast.

"How could there be any motive on Governor Hill's part to defeat President Cleveland?" This interesting conundrum originates with the Governor's own organ, "The Albany Times." One obvious answer is: How could there be any motive on Cain's part to make things unpleasant for

The question, did or did not Queen Isabella pawn her jewels for the money to enable Columbus to make his voyage of discovery? is now being discussed. It is understood, however, that the decision, whether affirmative or negative, will have no effect upon the World's Fair enterprise. The pivotal fact is, and, if necessary, it can be supported by affidavit, that America was discovered. Where Columbus obtained the necessary ands is a minor question which may well engros from her unworthy sponse. We then turned to the attention of Chicago while the Fair is in

PERSONAL.

Mrs. McPherson, wife of the Senator, has given up her intended trip to Europe, and will probably spend the winter in the South for the good of her feeble health.

Mr. Stead wants the world to be sure and pronounce Pall Mall "Pell Mell"; whenever it speaks of his "Gazette," at any rate.

Dr. Magill, president of Swarthmore College, is in Europe with his wife and three daughters. The other two daughters are at Philadelphia, one studying music and the other painting.

The Marquis de Caux was an inveterate whistplayer, and seldom lost a game when the stakes were

"A mother is a mother still," says Coleridge, and to the American scholar the "Alma Mater" of boyhood is the sweet mother of the sage. A striking is stance of this the present week is furnished in the writing by Dr. William W. Patton, the evening before his sudden death, of the following letter to the college from which he was graduated over fifty years ago:

from which he was graduated over fifty years ago:

"Westneld, N. J., Dec 30, 1889.

"The Rev. Dr. MacCracken. Vice-Chancellor, etc.

"Having resigned my presidency of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and removed to this suburb of New-York City (where two of my daughters reside), I can devote some thought to educational interests in this vicinity. As your university is my Alma Mater, I take pleasure in responding to its lately published appeal for added funds by enclosing my check on William L. Patton & Co., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York City, for \$50 in behalf of the "General Fund." Some time before long I shall try to look in upon you at the university building, make your personal acquaintance, and talk over university affairs. Yours truly.

Dr. Patton was graduated from the University of the City of New-York in the class of 1829, with John Taylor Johnston and Richard Grant White.

King Carlos of Portugal, who possesses sixteen Christian names, while his younger brother answers to no less than thirty, is personally one of the most amiable of monarchs. He is a handsome, blond young man, who carries himself with a military air, and is credited by his personal friends with decision of character. He is a devoted sportsman, an accomplished musician, speaks seven languages, and paints in water-colors-in short, he is a bit of a avant, like his relative, the unlocky ex-Emperor Dom savant, like his relative, the unlocky ex-Emperor Dom Pedro. The Queen is believed to be popular. She is tall and handsome, and was very carefully educated. She does not share her husband's passion for music, but is a student of history, delights in maintematics, and is a clever sketcher. She speak; French, Portaguese, English and German. She is said to take a deep and intelligent interest in public affairs, and to be exceedingly fond of her adopted country. Earl Spencer's library at Althorp, Northampton

shire, is to be dispersed. It comprises one of the finest collections of rare and curious books in England, numbering over 50,000 volumes, of a quality and value sufficient, as Dibdin, the king of bibliophiles, said, to cause a "heart-warming glow" in every man who beheld them. Among them are unique specimens by Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde-choicest examples of "bibliopegistic" art-a Mazarin Bible, and specimens of the finest work from the famous printers and bookbinders of England and the Continent. Some of the best copies of Boccaccio are to be found on of the best copies of Boccaccio are to be found of the shelves, notably the one the Markuis of Bland-ford paid \$11,300 for at the Roxburghe sale, and which Lord Spencer subsequently acquired for the compara-tively small sum of \$4.590. For a long time the rarer books were kept at spencer House, St. James's Place, but lately they were all removed to Alcharp, where they are cared for as zealously as the newels of a library deserve. The dispersion of such a col-lection will be a memorable event in the history of

Monsignor Satolli, who recently represented the afflict a multitude of persons in all parts of the Pope at the Centennial Conference of American Catholics at Baltimore, has returned to Rome, where he has had a long private audience with the The Right Reverend prelate expresses himself as hav-ing been charmed by the, to him, altogether nnex-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Gazette," one of the oldest papers 14 the country, and one of the most straightforward and sprightly publications that come out of New-England, enters upon its seventy-eighth year with its next issue, January 4, 1890, with the good wishes of many

friends.

A Revised Version.—Sunday-school Teacher—Now-children, what did I tell you that Joseph's father gave him?

Class (in chorus)—A coat of many colors,
Sunday-school Teacher—Right. Now, can any of
you tell me what became of this coat?

Bright boy—I know. He hing it up for thirty
pieces of silver.—(Clothier and Furnisher.

Fortunately, 1800 doesn't rhyme with McGinty, but it is a close shave though.

one of the hotel clerks tells a funny story of a verdant country gentleman who recently came to the Queen City to take in the sights and enjoy the holidays. The man hailed from the interior of Indiana and carried with him all the distinguishing characteristics of his birthplace. Coming to town in his best outlit, and accompanied by a friend, who was better acquainted with city ways, the couple, after spending the day in sight-seeing, deedded to put up at the hotel. The friend walked up to the clerk's desk and registered, handed the pen to "verdant Indianay," and asked him to sign. "No, I ain't," exclaimed he. "a ain't a-goin' to stick my name to every piece of paper I fin' layin' "roun'. Some o' our farm'rs has bin took in by sharpers who got 'em to sign paper. No, I ain't goin' to sign." And no amount of persuasion would induce him to do So,—(Cincinnati Times-Star.

Pity the sorrows of the boy who found a pair of

Pity the sorrows of the boy who found a pair of equalled by that of the boy who got a nice new sled on that joyous occasion.

Accidents Will Happen.—Miss Summit (at the ball)
—Pardon me, Mr. Dashaway, but I believe that is
my glove protruding from your pocket.

Dashaway (confusedly)—Why, I wonder how it got

Dashaway (confusedly)—Why, I wonder how it got there!
Miss Summit (severely)—I haven't the least idea.
I remember giving it to Mr. Cleverton at the last ball I attended.
Dashaway (a few moments later to Cleverton)— Look here, old man, when you hire another dress suit, don't leave anything in the pockets. Remember that we trade at the same place,—(Clothier and Fur-nisher.

will write the current date without using the figure 9; for effecteen years during that period two 9's must be written-in 1899, 1909, 1919, 1929, 1939, 1949, 1959, 1969, 1979, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998; and for one year-1999three D's will have to be set down. Of the people now living, it is safe to say that not one will ever write the date of his or her own time without using a 9. Besides minding their p's and q's, the next three generations must give particular heet to their Nine has never been regarded as a particularly lucky number, but beyond question the years in which it will hold so conspicuous a place will bring benefits of undreamed-of value to the world.

Right in the Van.—Cleverton—How do you like our New-York climate, Miss Calumet!

Miss Calumet (from Chleago)—Oh, I think it is dreadful. so many sudden changes, you know, When it comes to hustling flannels on and off, Mr. Cleverton, I don't suppose you New-York gentlemen are willing to take a back seat with any one.—(Clothler and Furnisher. While so many houses in Fifth-ave, are being

turned over to business, many more are fn a state of transition. Business is not yet ready to claim them for its own, while on the other hand its advance has driven away the old owners or tenants. There are scores of such large and handsome dwellings in the avenue, and the adjacent streets, which have been turned into boarding houses, or very poor apologies for flats. In either capacity the income derived from them is precarious. In view of this it is strange that the owners have not bethought them of adding a couple of stories to these houses, putting in an elevator, and fitting up each floor for a small family. In this way they would largely increase their income, and many families who now have to live in the suburbs or far uptown, would find homes in the most desirable and control. in the most desirable and central part of the city.

Their First and Only Chance-First Man (excitedly) Our boarding-house is afre! Second Man (calmly)—Come, then, hurry up, and perhaps we may be able to get something hot.—(Jury,

THE GRIP.

If you have "bigness" of the head, A cough, and "ringing ears," A hot and feverish cuticle And eyes suffused with tears, A billions feeling 'bout your waist, And aching legs and hip, Though far from well you are not sick; You have not lost your "grip." If you have "running" at the nose,

And constant fits of sneezing,

A chilly feeling down your back As though your spine was freezing, If in a nervous, "rocky" state Like one in drunken frenzy, My friend, you've got the French "La Grippe" Or English Influenza.

Large-Hearted Parishioner (to Pastor)—Frother
Manly, your sermon on "Holding the Faith With
Respect to Persons" has convinced me that I am
doing wrong in occupying one of the best pews in
the church, while Bilderback, the hard-working blacksmith, with the large family, sits in the last row of
scats, near the door. I have therefore decided to
make him a Christmas present of my pew for the
year to come, and will run my chances of inding
another one for myself.

(Astonishment of Brother Manly and consternating
among adjoining pewholders.)—(Chicago Tribune.

The chest is simply a sac, according to the phys sicians. Then, if you have the prevailing disease, your chest is a grip sac.

"That man's a genius. He started a pistol factors and invented a new cannon."
"That's nothing. I know a man who started a bucket-shop and made a barrel."—(Munsey's Weekly,

MR. D'ALBERT'S FIRST RECITAL Mr. Eugen d'Albert will give the first of three ecitals of planoforte music at Steinway Hall this afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. His programme is a

Toreats and Fugue for organ, D minor, arranged by Carl Tausig. Passacaglia, C minor, for organ, arranged by Eugen

Ludwig Van Beethoven.

Sonate, op. 53, C major. Variations and Fugue, op. 35. Sonate, op. 109, E major. Johannes Brahms. Ballade, op. 10, No. 2, D major. Rhapsodie, op. 79, No. 2, G minor.

Variations and Fugue upon a Theme of Handel, ор. 24. MR. HIGGINS'S DELICATE STOMACH. From The Washington Post.

It is high time for Governor Hill to stop and in-dulge in a little serious reflection. The Hon. Eugene Higgins has been interviewed and says he does not think New-York's Governor will do for 1802, as he is making too much of an offensive partisan of himself. Mr. Higgins is of the opinion that the next Demo-cratic nominee will come from the West. NOT QUITE EXTINCT, ANYHOW.

From The Boston Journal. The fact that the Maine shipbuilders have had the busiest and most prosperous season in 1889 for many years is another forcible reminder that better days are promised for our merchant navy, and that we had better go to work to encourage its revival, instead of irning its decadence.

VICHY AND AMMONIA RECOMMENDED.

VICHY AND AMMONIA RECOMMENDED.

The astate intellect of Representative Moore, of Texas, is in a state of wild perturbation. He has discovered a mare's nest in the shape of a conspiracy on the part of Republicans to unseat enough Pemocratic members to give them, the wicked Republicans aforesaid, a working majority in the House. When a man begins to imagine "conspiracies" he is in a dangerous state. We trust that Mr. Moore's condition is only temporary, due to a violent attack of holiday exhibitatation. He will find vichy and ammonia an excellent thing. cellent thing.

OVERSTATING WHAT IS NEVERTHELESS TRUE.

The argument between Messrs. Gladstone and Blaine upon the subjects of free trade and protection, and The New-York Tribune's comments on the same, introduce an era of good-nature where all was formerly gull and bitterness.

THE REST WAY TO SECURE REPEAL.

From The Boston Journal.

Laws (like New-Hampshire's prohibition law) which are not only not enforced, but are habitually and notoriously violated, encourage contempt for all law on the part of the unthinking portion of the community. If the laws are such as are really not supported by popular opinion, the remedy is easy, but so long as they stand the public good demands their energetic and impartial enforcement.

NOT A PLEASANT D STINCTION. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean

There is not a country in the world, outside of the United States, "where 300 of the best citizens," in a single night could be mustered, with masked faces, and turned into cold-blooded murderers of defenceless.